

Callitris cupressiformis (Pinaceae), 47151. From Richmond, Victoria, Australia. Seeds presented by Mr. F. H. Baker. "Grows in sand ridges where there is a small rainfall. It is a fine tree." (Baker.)

"This pine is described by Col. W. V. Legge in a report on 'The Tasmanian Cypress Pine,' (published in 1911). According to this paper, the tree is confined mainly to the coast where it does well on poor soils. It seems to have a slow growth but in time reaches a height of 100 feet and a diameter of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. In spite of the fact that it is chiefly a warm climate tree it also thrives in some of the colder parts of Tasmania where there is considerable frost. It has a plain whitish wood without figure and with little difference in color between the sapwood and the heartwood. Its grain is hard and close; and the wood is exceedingly durable. It is largely used for piles, telegraph poles, and in general construction work. It not infrequently grows in mixture with eucalyptus and when grown in the forest under moderate light conditions its form is that of a sharp cane which is tall in proportion to both the diameter and the spread of the lateral branches. There are all gradations from this form to the spreading, bushy tree found in the open. Since Florida is apparently the region in the United States best adapted to this species, I would advise growing some at Miami for experimental planting by the Service on the Florida National Forest. Although the tree is widely used for a great variety of purposes in Tasmania, I doubt if it would prove superior to our own conifers, and believe that the chief advantage in introducing it into Florida would probably be to furnish a comparatively soft, light wood for local use." (Zon.)

Elaeis guineensis (Phoenicaceae), 47124. African oil palm. From Java. Seeds presented by the Director, Botanic Gardens, Buitenzorg. The value, extent, and importance of the palm and palm-kernel oil industry of West Africa is but faintly realized by persons other than those directly interested in the trade. The amount of oil annually exported from British West Africa alone in 1915 was about 110,000 tons, and of kernels, 220,000 tons. The average price in Liverpool for kernels during the months preceding the war was about \$100.00 per ton, and for palm oil \$145.00 per ton. The palm tree from which the fruits are obtained is indigenous to the western coast of tropical Africa, and grows in enormous quantities from 300 to 400 miles into the interior.